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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/598,333	06/21/2000	Hidemi Sasaki	Q59726	6395

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EXAMINER

HO, TUAN V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

024

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/598,333

Applicant(s)

SASAKI, HIDEKI

Examiner

TUAN HO

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 9 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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1. Applicant's arguments filed 2/19/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to claim 1, Applicant argues that voltages E1, E2, and E3 are distribution bus and not power source. In response to the arguments, the examiner takes a broad interpretation and notes that 1) a power source or voltage source always has to use a wire connection or bus to deliver or to distribute a voltage power (as the same situation, wire connections are used for the claimed power source); and 2) power supply unit 109 comprises a DC/DC converter 200 that converts a main battery EB into three different power voltage sources such as E1, E2, and E3; where each voltage source is considered as a different and separate power source since each has different voltage source such as E1=24volts, E2=15volts and E3=5volts, (col. 9, line 25-50 and Fig. 2A); and is supplied in each separate line.

It is noted that the only different between the invention and the reference is the housing of the power source; however, claim 1 does not recite the limitation.

With regard to claim 7, Applicant argue that Shintani dose not discloses that the first and second power source that feed the camera section and the printer section. In response to the arguments, the examiner notes that CPU 100 generates control

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signals Dcon that are used to control converter 200; where the converter separately supplies different power source to the camera section or printer section, col. 9, lines 7-50.

With regard to claim 2, the combination of Shintani and Aoto is clearly discussed in paragraph of the last Office action. However, One skilled in the art knowing how to modify the Shintani device with the one of Aoto would also know to adapt the Aoto device into the Shintani device in order to print information on a photographic material.

With regard to claim 3, it is noted that when a print head moves to make a print on a recording medium and after finishing a print, a user can pull the print from the camera; in that situation, the printer does not need any roller. The reason for modification of Shintani and Aoto is clearly discussed in paragraph 2 of the last Office action.

With regard to claim 6, It is noted that the reason for using a compatible battery in both power source is clearly discussed in paragraph 2 of the last Office action.

For the above reasons, the rejection is repeated.

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 7, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shintani et al (US 5,875,034).

With regard to claim 1, Shintani et al discloses in Figs. 1 to 3B, a still video camera with a built-in printer (col. 7, line 22+), which comprises the camera section (camera main body 1, col. 6, line 22), image sensor (CCD 101), memory (memory card 112, col. 7, line 66); printer section (printer section 111, col. 7, line 65), power source section (power source supply unit 109, col. 7, line 59), and first power source and second power source (power source 109 including main battery EB generates first power source such as voltage E2 and E3 used to power the CCD and camera section and second power source, high voltage E1 used to power the printer, col. 9, lines 1-50; where each of the power source has separate and different voltage such as 24 V or 15 V).

With regard to claim 13, Furthermore, Shintani et al discloses in col. 9, lines 7-50 that voltage source E1 is main power source for printer 111 and E3 is main power source for camera section.

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With regard to claim 7, Shintani et al (US 5,875,034) discloses in Figs. 1 to 3B, a still video camera with a built-in printer (col. 7, line 22+), which comprises the switching device (CPU 100 controls power supply 109 that switches different power sources to different sections of the camera system; in other words, the CPU 100 is considered as a switching device as claimed, col. 9, lines 7-50 and Table 1).

With regard to claim 8, Shintani et al (US 5,875,034) discloses in Figs. 1 to 3B, a still video camera with a built-in printer (col. 7, line 22+), which comprises the switching device controlled by depending upon input signals entered through external operation (Shintani et al discloses in col. 9 and col. 21, lines 58-67 and col. 22, that control signal Dcon from CPU 100 is used to activate the power sources; where the CPU is activated by the functions inputted by a user. In other words, the CPU is controlled by an external operation of a user).

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time

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the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shintani et al in view of Suzuki (US 5,847,436).

Shintani et al discloses the same subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the printer is incorporated into the camera housing.

Shintani et al does not explicitly disclose any printer incorporated in the camera housing. However, Suzuki teaches using a printer-built-in camera that is used to take a picture of an object image and print out a hard copy as needed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a printer in the housing of Shintani camera as the same fashion as disclosed by Suzuki so as to obtain an electronic camera that includes a printer because the incorporation a printer in an electronic camera would make the camera housing more compact and easily to carry.

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Claims 2-6, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al (US 6,515,761) .

With regard to claim 2, Shintani et al discloses the same subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the recoding material is a photographic material.

Shintani et al does not explicitly discloses any printer that uses a photographic material as printing papers. However, Aoto et al teaches using a camera system in which printer 200 uses print head 271 projecting light onto photosensitive paper 21 so as to print an object image thereon (col. 14, line 13-14, col. 17, lines 18-29, and col. 18, lines 1-2); where the use of the photosensitive material would simplify the printer circuit since there is no need for color ribbons or color inks.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the printer section of Shintani et al with printer 200 of Aoto et al; where the Aoto printer uses photosensitive paper or photographic paper in order to produce a hard copy for a pickup image captured by the camera section.

With regard to claim 3, Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al discloses the same subject matter as discussed with respect

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to claim 2, except for the printing head moving relative to the photographic material.

Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al discloses that printer 200 that including print head 271 projecting light onto the photosensitive paper 21; where the print head comprises LEDs formed in a straight line across the printing paper 21 (col. 17, line 24). However, Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al does not explicitly discloses any printing head moving relative to the photosensitive paper.

Official Notice is taken for a printer that includes a print head able to move relative to a printing paper so as to provide printing data to the paper.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al in order to obtain a print head that moves relative to the printing paper. This is because the modification of the print head relative to the paper simplify the printer circuits by reducing rollers used to transport the paper to the print head and thereby to reduce the size of the camera and to conveniently to carry.

With regard to claim 4, Shintani et al discloses the same subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except for

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the second power source having a larger capacity than the first source.

Aoto et al teaches using two different power sources: power source 141 (col. 15, line 10) for camera section 100 and power source 237 for printer section 200 respectively (col. 16, line 54).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the separate power sources as suggested by Aoto et al in the camera system of Shintani et al so as to obtain the separate power source for camera section 100 and printer section 200, each of the sources has separate a power capacity. Because the modification of the Shintani et al system would allow a user easily to replace a power source for each device and select a particular capacity for each source.

In the combination, since the printer consumes more power than the camera section, the battery is used in the printer inherently large than the one used in the camera section. Thus, the printer can use up the battery power in a reasonable time.

With regard to claim 11, claim 11 recites what was discussed with respect to claim 4.

With regard to claim 5, Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al discloses the use of two different battery power sources; where the second power id a secondary batter.

With regard to claim 6, Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al does not explicitly disclose the batteries in the camera section and printer section, which are compatible.

Official Notice is taken for batteries use in a different section of a device, which are compatible so as to easily and conveniently to replace the batteries.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the battery power sources of Shintani et al in view of Aoto et al so as to obtain batteries used in the power source compatible and thereby easily to replace the batteries.

With regard to claim 10, Shintani et al discloses the same subject matter as discussed with respect to claim 1, except that the second power source is accommodated in a housing that is attached to a camera body in a removable fashion.

Aoto et al discloses in Fig. 4 that printer section 200 can be attached to the camera body 100 where the battery power source of the printer is inherently removable so as to replace as needed.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the camera system of Shintani et al in the same fashion as disclosed by Aoto et al so as to obtain the battery power source is accommodated in a housing attached to a camera body in a removable fashion and thereby to easily to remove batteries as needed.

4. Claim 9 is allowed.

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TUAN HO whose telephone number is (703) 305-4943. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 7AM to 4PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, WENDY GARBER, can be reached on (703) 305-4924. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

TUAN HO

Primary Examiner

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